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Britain Will Join Arms Embargo on South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28.—Britain announced in the Security Council today that it will join a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

British Ambassador Lord Carrington made the announcement after the Western powers agreed to attempt to pressure South Africa into ending its recent repressive measures against black and white South Africans.

Legislations continued between the Western and African delegations on a resolution defining the scope of sanctions. The Africans insisted that a ban on investments be added.

African diplomats complained that an arms embargo alone was too weak.

U.S. sources said that Western powers would reject African demands for economic sanctions, but it appeared the Africans might be able to win some concessions on the duration of the embargo, which under the Western plan would last six months and could be renewed.

"We have come to the conclusion," Mr. Carrington told the council, "that the acquisition of arms and related materiel in the current situation does constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security."

Diplomatic sources said that negotiations on the scope of sanctions will continue during the weekend. A decision is not expected before Monday or Tuesday.

South Africa Fight to Bitter End

HANNOVER, Oct. 28.—A mood of official despair set in today in response to the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and Foreign Minister P.W. Botha vowed that the country would fight it out to bitter end.

Mr. Botha said the embargo would be "a major blow to the South African economy."

He said the country would be "forced to turn to the United States for arms supplies."

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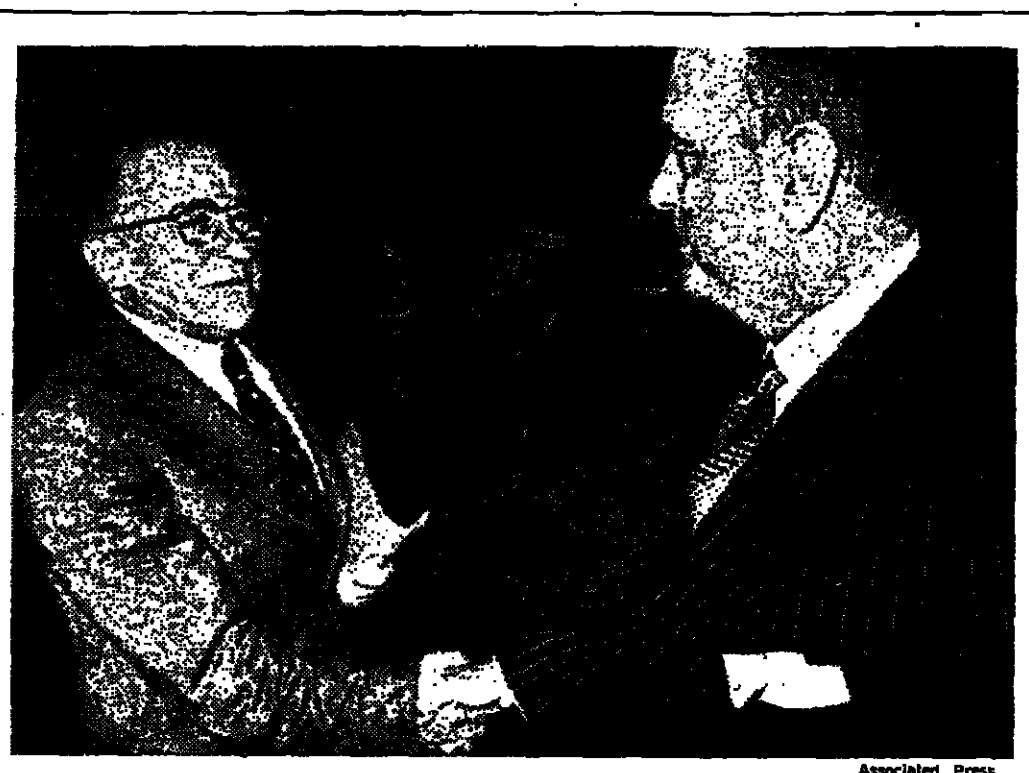
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HISTORIC HANDSHAKE—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo (left) greeted by rightist leader Manuel Fraga at a conservative club in Madrid.

Carrillo Addresses Madrid Conservatives

MADRID, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Communist leader Santiago Carrillo last night spoke on Eurocommunism before Spain's most conservative political club.

The event caused a huge stir not only because Mr. Carrillo was admitted to Madrid's 21st Century Club, a stronghold of anti-Marxist thought founded under the late dictator Francisco Franco, but also because he was introduced by his political enemy, Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

Mr. Fraga faced a minor revolt in his rightist Popular Alliance party, and the 21st Century Club was swamped with protests and resignations from members.

But there were no incidents during Mr. Fraga's introduction and Mr. Carrillo's speech. Both stressed that Spain's new democracy needs mutual respect, understanding and dialogue.

Mr. Fraga was propaganda minister under Franco and became interior minister in King Juan Carlos's first government. In that job, he coordinated the search for Mr. Carrillo when the Communist leader clandestinely slipped back into Spain after 37 years in exile.

"We have thrown at each other every word in the book during the (June 15) election campaign," Mr. Fraga said. "I know Carrillo better now. I see him as a Spaniard, with all the virtues and defects of our race. He is a pure Communist of whom you have to beware. But exactly for this reason, it is interesting to hear him."

Mr. Carrillo, who will visit the United States and the Soviet Union next month, devoted most of his lecture to explaining Eurocommunism, which he is a leading theoretician.

He pledged his party's independence from Moscow, denounced human rights violations "whether they occur in Santiago or Prague" and said that his party, which won 9 per cent of the vote in the elections, will seek power only through the ballot box.

The Cortes (parliament), meanwhile, approved a resolution backing an economic emergency program negotiated between Premier Adolfo Suarez and the opposition parties.

Caller Claims Baader-Meinhof Link

Dutch Real Estate Magnate Is Kidnapped

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Kidnappers seized one of Holland's wealthiest men today, and an anonymous telephone caller said that members of the Baader-Meinhof group were holding him.

Police investigated a number of anonymous calls, including one that demanded the resignation of Queen Juliana and the release from a Dutch jail of a Baader-Meinhof terrorist.

Several men abducted real estate magnate Maurits Caransa, 61, dragging him into an automobile after he left a club where he had been playing bridge.

A German-speaking man called the newspaper Het Parool more than nine hours later and said: "We are the Red Army Faction. We have Caransa. You will hear from us."

The Red Army Faction is another name for the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group that kidnapped and murdered West German industrialist Hannes-Martin Schleyer. A member of the gang, 25-year-old Klaus Follmer, was arrested in the Netherlands during a manhunt for Mr. Schleyer's abductors. A Dutch policeman was killed during the arrest.

Abduction Demanded

Another anonymous caller to the newspaper De Telegraaf said, "We want the abduction of Queen Juliana and the release of Follmer." The caller said that he represented the "18th of October Movement." That was the day that West German troops stormed a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Somalia to rescue 86 persons being held hostage for the release of Baader-Meinhof terrorists from German jails.

An editor at De Telegraaf, however, said that the call appeared to be a hoax. "It has not been definitely established that the kidnapping has a political background," a police spokesman said.

The case was being handled as a criminal matter by Amsterdam police. If it becomes clear the motive was political, the case will be taken over by the Justice Ministry, the spokesman said.

He added that the abductors had not contacted the police or the Dutch government.

[The Associated Press reported that the Dutch government said it is uncertain whether the abduction was politically motivated.]

[Premier Joop den Uyl said that the government was "much concerned" by the abduction but "we cannot say yet whether it is a criminal action or inspired by political motives."]

Witnesses said that four or five men dragged Mr. Caransa into a red car as he was walking toward his Rolls-Royce. They ignored a bag containing money and personal papers.

The millionaire owns hundreds of apartments, stores, offices and other buildings, including the luxury Hotel Caransa in Amsterdam.

The Baader-Meinhof gang threatened new acts of violence after the commando raid on the airliner in Somalia. The raiders killed three of the four hijackers, who were attempting to win freedom for 11 terrorists in German jails.

Three of those terrorists were found dead in their cells after the commando raid.

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Maurits Caransa

U.S. Abstains UN Body Condemns Israelis on Settlements

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28.—The UN General Assembly, with the United States abstaining, today overwhelmingly adopted a resolution condemning the establishment of Israeli settlements on territory occupied since the 1967 war.

There were 131 affirmative votes. Israel cast the only vote against the resolution.

Costa Rica, Fiji, Guatemala, Malawi, Nicaragua and Papua-New Guinea also abstained.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young announced his government's decision to abstain from voting when the roll was called. All member nations of the European Economic Community voted for the resolution.

"The United Nations has condemned Israel once again," said the Israeli ambassador to the UN Chaim Herzog. "What else is new?"

"It is tragic to see the depths to which the United Nations has sunk," Mr. Herzog said. "It was tragic to observe that many countries in the United Nations have been drawn into an Arab trap by giving their assent to a Nuremberg decree-type resolution."

Mr. Young, in explaining his abstention, said Washington opposed "prejudging" the issue.

Moreover, he said, the responsibility, as the United States sees it, "requires we stand apart from any situation involving questions to be discussed in Geneva."

Diplomatic observers said the United States believes that bringing the settlements issue to the General Assembly at this time complicates prospects for reconciling talks on Middle East peace.

The measure was sponsored by Egypt and 62 other countries. The assembly and Security Council have repeatedly condemned overall Israeli practices in the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. But it was the first time the assembly had moved to condemn Israel for the settlements issue.

President Carter has called the settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip illegal and an obstacle to peace.

A Common Market spokesman, Belgian Ambassador Andre Ermenanz, said yesterday that the settlements "are a major obstacle to peace."

He added that the abductors had not contacted the police or the Dutch government.

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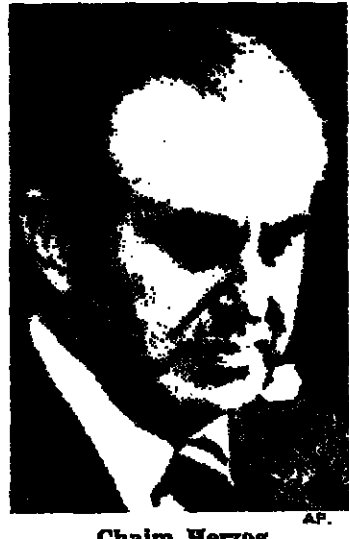
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Chaim Herzog

On All Weapons

Schmidt Says Arms Parity in Europe Must Reflect SALT

BONN, Oct. 28 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned today that a strategic arms agreement between the United States and Soviet Union must be coupled with limits on all weapons deployed by both power blocs in Europe.

"SALT neutralizes the strategic nuclear capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union," Mr. Schmidt said in a speech for delivery to the Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"In Europe, this magnifies the significance of the disparities between East and West as regards tactical and conventional weapons."

Mr. Schmidt said, "No one can deny that the principle of parity is a sensible one. However, it must be the target of all arms limitation and weapons control and must apply to all weapons. Neither side can accept to diminish its security unilaterally."

Agreement Is Near

President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev have confirmed that the two super powers are close to a new strategic arms agreement. The previous agreement, reached by former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, expired this month.

Mr. Schmidt, whose country borders the Soviet bloc and has the strongest Western European army, told the gathering that Europeans "have a vital interest in the negotiations between the two superpowers on the limitation and reduction" of strategic nuclear arms. But he warned that NATO allies "must be anxious to insure that these negotiations do not neglect those factors which make up NATO's deterrence strategy."

His remarks reflected a concern among West Germans and other U.S. allies that a reduction in the U.S. nuclear arsenal might leave them vulnerable to a ground attack by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact nations.

Superiority Feared

The Russians and their allies are believed to outnumber NATO in tanks and infantry stationed in central Europe.

Negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on reducing ground forces in central Europe—known as the mutual and balanced force reduction talks—opened in Vienna in 1973 but have been unsuccessful.

"We do not overlook the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union must be equally anxious to remove the mutual strategic threat," Mr. Schmidt said.

"But strategic arms limitations confined to the United States and the Soviet Union would be bound to impair the security of the Western European members of the alliance vis-a-vis Soviet military superiority in Europe. If we do not succeed in removing the disparities in Europe parallel to the SALT negotiations,"

He said that European nations must "see the connection" between the two issues.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tito's Fatigue Believed Due To Traveling, Rift With Wife

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (NYT).—A decision by doctors to order an "exhausted" President Tito, 85, of Yugoslavia to rest for three weeks is being interpreted here as a sign that the strain of more than two months of nearly non-stop travel and weeks of anxiety and growing pressure over the alleged political manipulations of his wife, Jovanka, are finally taking their toll on the leader.

Western and Yugoslav diplomatic observers expressed doubt that President Tito's exhaustion was a diplomatic maneuver to force the postponement of the planned visit on Monday of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The visit was called off yesterday.

Relations between the two heads of state have never been very warm. But, as a Western diplomat observed, "Tito is always trying to project the picture of a man in the best of health, strong and thoroughly in command. This is not the picture three weeks of rest for exhaustion conveys. If there been any physical way for him to have continued with this visit, I'm convinced it would have gone ahead."

Extensive Travels

A week ago, President Tito returned from a nine-day trip to France, Portugal and Algeria. In late August and early last month he undertook a 24-day trip to the Soviet Union, North Korea and China. In between, he made an extensive tour through Croatia. However, he was not accompanied by his wife, once his constant companion, on any of these trips.

It was her absence that provoked questions several weeks ago as to what, precisely, had happened to her. Political sources (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Happiness Is But a Number for Japanese Celebrating Statistics Day

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (NYT).—This month, the 10th of the year, the 79-year-old Takeo Fukuda, this nation's 12th post-war Premier, leads Japan's 113 million citizens in marking the 50th anniversary of a very special event in the official life of Japan—Statistics Day.

Japan, a 3,800-year-old nation that consists of 3,927 islands covering 145,267 square miles, was a relative latecomer in the official compilation of numbers used throughout the world today to portray national characteristics.

In fact, it was not until after World War II, during the U.S. military occupation, that Japan began applying the same methodical diligence to the collection of statistics that it would apply to its remarkable postwar reconstruction.

Japan now boasts the third most powerful economy in the world, but there is probably no nation that ranks higher in its collective passion for statistics.

In Japan, statistics are the subject of local and national conventions and awards ceremonies.

Numbers sometimes seem to dominate life here. The national census is taken every five years, twice as often as in the United States. On school report cards, children, who are referred to as second son or third daughter and so forth, are graded on a scale of 1 through 5 or 10. In Japanese, the months have no names, just numbers.

No One Else Counting

When a malfunction or strike delays or cancels some of the thousands of trains that daily stitch these islands together, the railroad companies produce precise totals of the number of passengers inconvenienced with a certificate that can come only from the knowledge that no one else is counting.

In Japan, every day's news on television and radio and in the newspapers is dominated by statistics—the yen's value is increasing, the stock market is declining, exports are up, imports are down, foreign-exchange reserves are growing, so are foreign criticisms, the cost of living, the number of bankruptcies, unemployment, the size of savings accounts and the importance of statistics.

On Oct. 18, 1970, two years after the end of General Japan was proclaimed, the Meiji government, in what is believed to be this nation's first modernizing the system of statistics and planning to improve and develop the statistical system," has been amended 11 times since. "In a modern society," noted Yoshihara Takahashi, a government statistician, "statistics have become a necessity."

In addition to the obvious statistical categories, the central government now compiles figures on such things as the success rate of the artificial incubation of chicken eggs, the number of railroad cars produced, the volume of mail from overseas, the size of children's monthly allowances, the number of baseball gloves imported and the frequency of toothbrush usage.

Four years ago, however, the government began to notice a statistical decline in the cooperation rate of its citizens, many of whom were apparently unconvinced of the numbers' necessity.

In an effort to broaden public understanding of statistics, the Cabinet set Oct. 18 as National Statistics Day. Since then, the number of observances has increased so much that one day cannot handle the load. So October has become a kind of statistical-observance month.

This year's national theme is "Statistics Are the Beacon for Our Happy Life."

Entries in a statistical graph contest were screened three times by judges, who gave first prize this year to the work of five 7-year-olds. Their graph creation, titled "Mom, Play With Us More Often," was the result of a survey of 32 classmates on the frequency that mothers play with their offspring and the reasons given for not doing so (the most often heard excuse: "I'm just too busy"). Other children's works examined the frequency of family phone usage and correlated the day's temperature with clouds singing.

Russia to Go On Jamming Radio

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union accused the U.S.-supported Munich-based Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe yesterday of engaging in subversive activities and said that it will continue to jam Radio Liberty broadcasts.

Sergei Kondrachev, a Soviet delegate to the Belgrade review conference of the 1975 Helsinki accords, also accused the West of refusing to circulate enough Soviet publications.

Mr. Kondrachev told a meeting of the conference committee dealing with the flow of information that more than 40 foreign radio stations can be heard normally in the Soviet Union, but Radio Liberty would go on being jammed because its goal was to change the Soviet political system.

Reason for Shift Not Clear

Libya Improves Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan Ties

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Three months after Libya's constant provocation of its neighbors culminated in a military drubbing in a border war with Egypt, the regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has entered a period of markedly improved relations with Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan.

The angry accusations, border closings, propaganda wars and military maneuvers of the summer have ended, giving way to cautious expressions of friendship and goodwill.

As usual with Col. Qadhafi, it is not clear what has brought about this abrupt shift. It may be that Libya's reported internal problems and political instability have prompted him to seek an easing of tension in his foreign relations. Some analysts credit the "subtle diplomacy" of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat with defusing the feud between Libya and Egypt.

In Tunis last weekend, ailing President Habib Bourguiba gave a luncheon for Abdel Labidi, who headed Libya's delegation at a meeting of the Libya-Tunisia Joint Commission, a relic of their failed merger of 1974.

Commitment Praised

Mr. Labidi praised Mr. Bourguiba for his commitment to the "ties of solidarity and fraternal cooperation" between the two countries, and he extended Col. Qadhafi's "fraternal greetings, expressions of friendship and wishes for happiness and prosperity."

Both sides expressed gratification that a period of crisis was behind them and said they would work for better relations. Last summer, they were moving naval units into the waters of their coastal border in a dispute over oil-drilling rights. The land border had been closed even before that, as a result of Mr. Bourguiba's refusal to proceed with the merger.

In another development, Libya's official news agency and newspapers in Cairo reported that President Anwar Sadat had sent a team of doctors, headed by his minister of health, to treat Col. Qadhafi's son, who had gastroenteritis. The news agency said this gesture had been received "very favorably" in Libya. The Cairo press, which had been pillorying Col. Qadhafi as a madman and a tool of the Soviet Union, quoted him as saying of Mr. Sadat's gesture, "This is Sadat as I have always known him."

Then it was announced that July is to be under joint administration, the newspaper Al-Ahram said.

Earlier this month, commercial



Moamer Qadhafi

Libya had repaired and returned to Egyptian control the Egyptian Consulate in Benghazi, sacked by mobs earlier this year. The border area where the two countries fought their brief war in

Filipino Civilians Said To Oust Rebel Force

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP)—At least 24 persons were killed yesterday when 600 loyalist civilians attacked a town held by Moslem rebels 100 miles south of here and drove them to the hills after nearly seven hours of fierce combat, the military said today.

A spokesman for the armed forces South Command said that volunteers and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force retook the island municipality of Patia "one week after it had fallen to terrorists."

airline service was resumed between Cairo and Benghazi and Tripoli, and the land border was reopened. Last summer, Mr. Sadat sent planes to bomb Libyan air bases and denounced Col. Qadhafi as a would-be "Napoleon."

Egypt and Sudan, close allies, signed a defense pact last year after an attempted coup against Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri for which he blamed Libya, apparently on good evidence.

Since then, Maj. Gen. Numeiri has been even more fervent than Mr. Sadat in the denunciations of Col. Qadhafi, whose ties to the Soviet Union and support for the Marxist regime in Ethiopia made him appear to Mr. Sadat and Gen. Numeiri as an agent of Soviet expansionism and radical policies in Africa.

On Wednesday, however, the Sudanese radio carried a statement by Bona Malwal, the minister of information, that Sudan was prepared to re-establish diplomatic relations with Libya.

The announcement followed a visit to Cairo by Gen. Numeiri on the occasion of a joint meeting of the Sudanese and Egyptian parliaments. After that meeting, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt "has no interest in perpetuating our differences" with Libya. Gen. Numeiri said it was "natural to maintain close relations between Egypt and Sudan on one side and Libya on the other."

It is likely that these shifts are tactical rather than strategic. To Col. Qadhafi, President Bourguiba, Sadat and Numeiri are the antithesis of his revolution. They are seen as moderate, pro-Western and favorable toward a peace settlement with Israel. And they regard him as a radical troublemaker who refuses to play by accepted international rules.

'Identifies' Terrorists Slain in Lufthansa Raid

Palestinian Splinter Unit Makes Hijack Claim

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Palestinian splinter group yesterday claimed responsibility for the hijacking of a West German airliner two weeks ago and identified the hijack leader as a London-trained aviation engineer.

A message to Beirut newspapers from the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations contained photographs of two men and a woman that, it said, were killed when West German commandos stormed the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jet in Somalia and ended the five-day hijack.

The hijack leader, who called himself Capt. Walter Mahmoud during the operation, was identified as Zuhair Alkassab. The message said he was born in 1954 in a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon and held an aviation engineering degree from an unnamed London school.

It identified the other two as Nadia Shehadeh Doebis, 21, and Nabil Ibrahim Harb, 20. It said Miss Doebis was a Palestinian from Lebanon who had studied economics, and Mr. Harb was from a Christian area of Lebanon and had studied in Tripoli.

The Arabic weekly newspaper Al-Manar, published in London, identified the surviving hijacker as Suhaila Saleh, a Palestinian

from Kuwait. She was wounded in the Oct. 18 commando raid at Mogadishu airport that freed 86 hostages.

The message received here said the dead hijackers had once belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash.

The PFLP staged several hijackings in the late 1960s and in 1970. But it claims to have dropped such operations that year and denied involvement in the Lufthansa hijacking.

Beirut sources said they had not heard of the PFLP-Special Operations, but believed it was the name of a Baghdad-based group headed by Waddi Haddad,

a former associate of Mr. Habash. The sources said the Haddad group was responsible for hijackings after 1970 that involved Palestinian guerrillas acting with groups such as the Japanese Red Army and the West German Red Army Faction.

The Lufthansa hijackers, who boarded the plane on the Spanish island of Mallorca, demanded the release of 11 terrorists affiliated with the Red Army Faction and two Palestinians jailed in Turkey.

The message called them "heroic martyrs of the struggle against international imperialism—a cause repeatedly mentioned by the hijack leader during the 6,000-mile hijack journey."

Schmidt Says NATO Parity Must Be Reflected in SALT

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between SALT and an agreement on reducing force levels in central Europe.

Mr. Schmidt said that efforts to reduce East-West tensions had made "reasonable progress" during the last 10 years, removing such areas as Berlin from areas of possible confrontation. He noted that the question of German reunification remains unsolved, but the German question cannot, and must not, have priority over peace.

Mr. Schmidt also said that Western nations must strive for a "liberal, flexible" world economic system involving industrial and Third World countries; insure raw material and energy supplies, and create "balanced and stable economic relations" with the Communist states. He also urged the West to involve Soviet-bloc countries in meeting economic demands from developing nations.

The Chancellor, whose government has begun a campaign against terrorism, warned that terrorism "is not a problem of exclusive concern to the Germans but an international problem."

"Let us hope that this terrible experience will prompt the United Nations quickly to adopt the convention against the taking of hostages which we proposed," he said.

Graft Panel Offices Mobbed in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Police protests against a campaign to clean up graft today with an attack on the headquarters of the British colony's anti-corruption commission.

Five commission members were slightly injured when about 40 persons, believed to be off-duty policemen, smashed into the panel's offices. The attack followed an orderly march by 3,000 policemen who alleged that commission investigations were too lengthy and caused "mental agony."



MAN OF THE SOIL—J. R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, dons the garb of a village farmer before stepping into a rice paddy near Colombo to plow the first furrow of the new rice-growing season.

Bonn Aide Urges 'Moral-Political' Efforts To Win Terrorist Sympathizers

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 28 (NYT)—West Germany's justice minister warned in parliament today that "more terrorist attacks" must be expected although the hard core of the urban guerrilla bands did not exceed 100 persons, 56 of whom were in jail.

The minister, Hans-Jochen Vogel, called for "moral-political" efforts to win back supporters of

terrorism to the values on which West German society was based. The hard-core terrorists understood only the language of state force, the justice minister said, but the country should strive to correct past neglect and mistaken evaluations to persuade terrorist sympathizers to change their views.

In such a quest for a dialogue with radicals, the minister said, "it is not helpful to characterize the terrorists as children of Hitler or Marx in a covert attempt at self-justification that wants to gloss over the fact of the terrorists being our children."

Debate on Origins

Mr. Vogel was referring to the current debate on the origins and motivations of West German terrorism in which sociologists, political scientists and writers have blamed the violence on lingering Nazism or Communist ideology.

The justice minister appeared to mean that the roots of terrorism must be sought in West German society as it developed after World War II.

In the same vein, a speaker for the conservative opposition, Alfred Dreger, told parliament in a debate today on proposed new laws to combat terrorism that "a spiritual, moral and political turnaround" was necessary. He advocated "joint action" by the government and the opposition.

The discussion heated up when Mr. Dreger implied that leaders of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party had in the past been too lenient toward terrorists and their backers.

Caution Is Counseled

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Social Democratic party, cautioned political adversaries against an exchange of allegations that the other side was responsible for the terrorism. "The terrorist criminals will fall because the people and the working class are against them," Mr. Brandt declared.

The former chancellor said the political parties must join forces in the fight against terrorism because otherwise an "insane minority" had achieved a part of its objectives.

In today's debate, representatives of all parties in parliament confirmed an accord for a common strategy to insure quick passage of draft laws to repress terrorism. The accord was reached in a steering committee yesterday.

S. African Denies Responsibility for Report by Times

PRETORIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Minister of Defense Pieter Botha said today that he could not accept responsibility for a report published in The New York Times yesterday (Oct. 28) which was supposedly based on an interview with him.

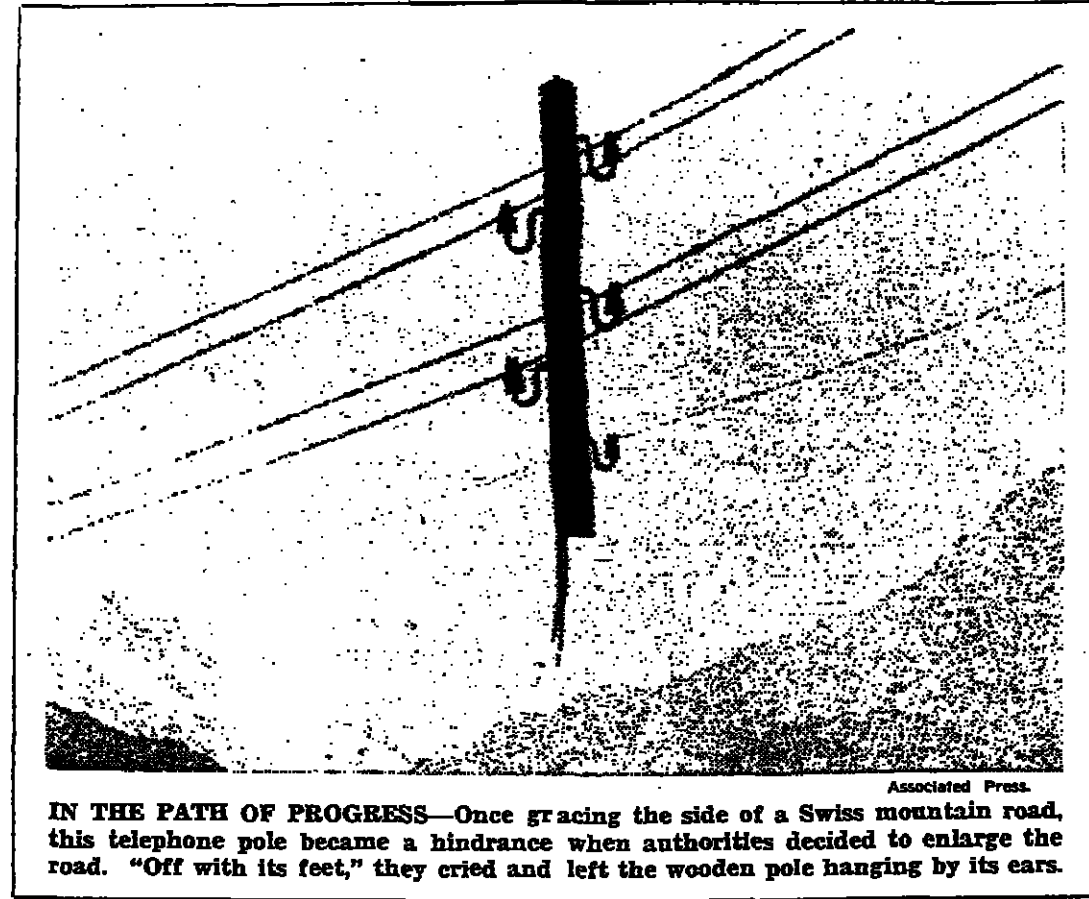
"I did not grant an interview I especially said that I am not prepared to be interviewed over the telephone. I was assured that the correspondent only wanted background information. I consequently cannot accept responsibility for this report after a phone call lasting only a few minutes," Mr. Botha said.

The report quoted Mr. Botha as saying that South Africa had a strong enough arms industry to support an international embargo and to "put up a fight that will astonish" opponents seeking to end white rule. The report said Mr. Botha spoke on the telephone before any formal announcement of U.S. support for an arms embargo.

In Johannesburg today, the Times correspondent, John Burns, said: "I am sorry if the report has caused the minister some difficulty, but my very clear recollection is that our discussion was on the record, and explicitly so."

Refugees Can Stay in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—President Carter signed a bill today giving permanent resident status to thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees living in the United States.



IN THE PATH OF PROGRESS—Once gracing the side of a Swiss mountain road, this telephone pole became a hindrance when authorities decided to enlarge the road. "Off with its feet," they cried and left the wooden pole hanging by its ears.

In Widespread Food Problems

Supply, Quality Crises Strike Portuguese Eating Habits

LISBON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Headlines that would baffle a national crisis told Portuguese this week they have problems with their food. Investigators are probing reports of moldiness in the wine, crumpled drippings in the olive oil and swine disease in the pork chops.

And codfish, a traditional staple, is about to vanish. The regulatory commission for the cod trade said that the government can no longer afford \$75 million a year to import the fish.

A spokesman for the National Retailers Federation announced, "After Easter, there won't be any codfish to sell in Portugal even at the price of lobster." Salted and dried cod, the local equivalent of the Sunday roast, now costs \$1.82 a pound, more than some cuts of pork.

The news reached consumers as they were already beginning to experience the shortages that leave big gaps on market shelves every autumn and winter.

Lines for milk, selling several weeks ago, and shop lines up for hours starting at 7 a.m. outside neighborhood dairy stores, where they are in formally rationed one quart to a customer. Supplies are exhausted by 11 a.m. in Lisbon, where officials said milk demand exceeds supply by nearly 50 per cent.

"It's terrible. A few years ago, these things didn't happen," a smartly dressed woman outside a supermarket said. "What's going on with our food?"

Consumer experts said that Portugal is gripped this season by an unusually severe combination of shortages, high prices, hoarding and breakdowns in sanitation. During two weeks last month the police said they prosecuted 730 cases involving seven tons of rotten pork and sausages and 2,200 gallons of impure olive oil and wine.

Doctors routinely advise patients

OECD to Increase Aid to 3d World

PARIS, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The major non-Communist industrialized countries pledged yesterday to increase aid to developing states by between \$5 billion and \$6 billion in the next five years.

Maurice Williams, chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that he expected aid from member countries to increase by that amount by 1982.

Members made the agreement at a two-day ministerial meeting here, he said. Mr. Williams added that he expected aid from the 18 DAC members, to total \$15.9 billion this year.

Tito's Fatigue Believed Due To Traveling, Rift With Wife

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said last week that serious political strains had apparently developed between the two.

The reports by Yugoslav sources and Eastern and Western diplomats said that Mrs. Broz had attempted to influence the promotion of certain senior generals—mostly Serbs born in Croatia like herself.

Incident in Sarajevo at a conference of nonaligned presidents, Branko Mikulic, president of the Communist party of Bosnia-Herzegovina and a leading national committee official, repeated a government statement earlier this week that such reports are "false, totally untrue and evil information and evaluations."

He said, however, that "on the basis of such false and tendentious estimates, dissolution and breakup of Yugoslavia are being forecast, and policies of other countries with respect to us have been formed." He did not specify any country for condemnation. However, nearly every embassy in Belgrade has reported the division between President Tito and his wife.

Mr. Mikulic's statement was reported by the state news agency Tanjug, the first time that the

agency has acknowledged reports of domestic feud. The report from Sarajevo, however, did not give any details of the charges and did not mention either President Tito or his wife by name.

Statements by the Foreign Ministry indicate that President Tito and his wife are no longer living together. Mrs. Broz apparently is being confined in a presidential residence in the Belgrade suburb of Dedjina. The President is living about a mile away in a more modest villa that the two had used for more than 20 years. They were married in 1952.

Some of President Tito's closest aides reportedly tried to have him take some public action, at least for the satisfaction of the party membership, but he has refused, calling the dispute a personal matter.

President Tito apparently is not being hospitalized or confined to his bed. The Yugoslav news agency reported yesterday that he had received Vladimir Balaban, a member of the Yugoslav presidium, who will head the Yugoslav delegation to the Moscow celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Tanjug waited more than 24 hours before reporting President Tito's exhaustion. Its report tonight said that it "had learned that President Tito has postponed for a certain time, at the recommendation of doctors, his international commitments due to fatigue caused by intensive activity and hard work in the recent months."

In his remarks in Sarajevo, Mr. Mikulic said: "The President ought to take a rest after his strenuous trips abroad and taxing obligations in the country in recent months. But he is not ill and there is no question of concern about the state of his health."

It is not the first time in recent years that President Tito has retired to seclusion for medical treatment after strenuous trips. In September of last year, after his return from talks in Sri Lanka, he was treated for an acute liver ailment.

Yugoslavia Declares Amnesty

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will release up to 400 political prisoners in a blanket amnesty next month, Mr. Mikulic said today.

"We will release most of the big months, because we don't care about them," he said, adding that the amnesty, timed to mark Yugoslavia's national day on Nov. 29, will not affect those convicted of terrorist acts or sabotage.

to bill milk even though it labeled as pasteurized.

Among alleged food frauds currently being investigated:

• Olive oil. The government television station said an inquiry was under way into reports of widespread adulteration of olive oil.

• Wine. The police said a special squad operating in Lisbon and Oporto for the last month have made arrests during efforts to break up large-scale sales of wine. Authorities said any moles and chemicals are poured into wine.

"This happens every year, mainly in the local wines grown locally, local consumption, and it is difficult to bring under control," an Oporto wine trader said. "But it's worse this year because rain has reduced grape harvest."

• Sale of diseased pigs. Agriculture Ministry officials said farmers continue to market pigs suffering from African swine fever despite dozens of arrests; the destruction of more than 35,000 sick animals.

\$1.8 Billion In Israel Aid Is Proposed

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT)—The State Department has announced that it has asked \$1.8 billion in military and economic aid in the next fiscal year—the same high level it requested this fiscal year—administration officials said yesterday.

A final administration decision on what figures to include in Israel's next year's foreign request to Congress awaits action by the Office of Management, Budget and the White House officials said. But they said likelihood was strong that the current Middle East situation would not be cut.

Israel last month formally requested \$2.3 billion in aid, fiscal 1979, of which \$1.5 billion would be military credits. Israeli supporters in Washington had feared that request a "topper" and were pleased yesterday by the \$1.8 billion figure.

Of the \$1.8 billion, \$1.4 billion would be military credits to Israel to continue making purchases in this country of military equipment. Under a deal arrangement with Israel is not provided to other military aid recipients, Israel does not to repay half of the loans, remaining \$800 million would in various economic grants loans.

Israel will thus remain largest single recipient of foreign assistance, as it has for the last two fiscal years. Egypt actually receives all from in economic aid from United States than Israel but no other country is even to Israel in military credits. Korea, for instance, in the fiscal year receives \$275 million in military credits.

Rabin Says Sto About Israel W Plan Is 'Nonsens

PIKESVILLE, Md., Oct. 28 (UPI)—Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that a report that Israel is planning a war against Egypt and Syria is "nonsense."

Mr. Rabin denied the story The Washington Post (Oct. 27) that "senior Israeli officials" were preparing a plan of annihilation "if the administration's new Middle peace plan is unsuccess."

"These nonsense stories, I know wherefrom they are spread," Mr. Rabin said. "I give them any credibility I can."

The newspaper account that Defense Minister Weizman and other Israeli officials have told visiting American that "Israel strategy in any war will be to destroy the main Arab armies so quickly completely that the Arabs not present a military threat for the next 10 years."

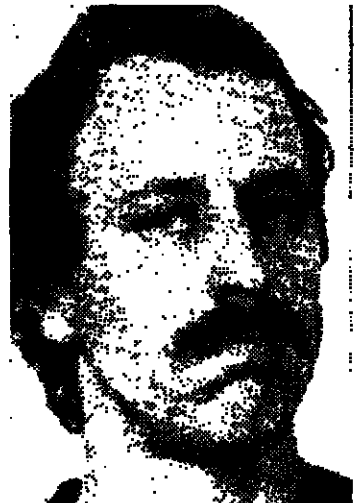
The Labor party leader, was defeated in May by Y. Menachem Begin, said that, "in past 10 years, these kind stories, they come and go, are even less than fictions."

Rabin is making a 20-city tour to sell Israeli bonds.

24 Seized in Italy Over Drug Smuggl

ROME, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Twenty-four suspected drug smugglers were arrested yesterday in raids in at least Italian cities.

The arrests took place in Naples, Palermo and Genoa combined police operation this morning. The men are accused of having organized a network which shipped drugs from Greece and distributed throughout Italy.



Knut Folkerts

Dutchman Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)

hijack blackmail was told. An official inquiry established that they committed suicide.

Leftists have demonstrated throughout Europe, claiming that the jailed terrorists were murdered.

Mr. Caransa's kidnapping occurred after one such demonstration outside the residence in The Hague of West German Ambassador Herbert Dreyer.

"It came as a complete shock to his relatives and friends," a friend of the family said. "Caransa was never afraid of being abducted."

Mr. Caransa started his real estate empire by buying a small house in a working-class district for 750 guilders (\$250). He relished his fortune, and the luxuries it brought him.

"If I said I don't like to be a millionaire it would be a lie," he once said, but added: "One has to be careful not to become a slave of one's money."

55 to Be Executed For Dacca Plot Roles

DACCA, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Fifty-five soldiers were sentenced to death yesterday for their involvement in an abortive military coup at an army base north of Dacca on Sept. 30.

Officials said 14 involved in the coup attempt were sentenced to life in prison and 18 were given unspecified jail terms. Fourteen were acquitted.

Geneva's HOTEL DU RHONE

Qual Turrettini, 1201 Geneva, Tel. 022/31 98 31, Telex: 22213

House Bribe Investigators Act Force Seoul to Cooperate

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The House Committee on International Relations whipped up a resolution yesterday to "provide complete facts relevant" to a national investigation into the Korean bribery of members of Congress.

At the same time, Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-N.Y., announced a decision he would hold up action on the administration's request for permission to transfer \$800 million worth of U.S. weapons and equipment to South Korea because "there is no doubt in my mind that, under the present circumstances, without progress toward cooperation in the Korean investigation, it would be impossible to get some legislation."

Rep. Zablocki said that he preferred to see the entire investigation completed before taking up the legislation, permitting the administration to transfer weapons. He said that he supported the transfer itself as being in the national interest.

Next week, the Carter administration must report to Congress, as required by the Foreign Assistance Act, passed earlier this year, on how well South Korea has cooperated with the Justice Department in its investigation of the scandal.

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Second Opposes Questioning SROU, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The National Assembly's foreign relations committee rejected an opposition motion today that it question key South Korean figures in the bribery scandal. Government supporters said that action by the assembly would only complicate matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—President Carter has signaled a change in his presidency by declaring that the legislative activism of his first year will be followed by a period of consolidation.

Mr. Carter told a news conference yesterday that he probably would make few, if any, major legislative proposals in the next two years to give Congress, business and the public a breathing spell from what he described as a "multiplicity" of complex new programs.

The President has been accused recently of jamming the law-making machinery of Congress, of creating economic uncertainty and, as a questioner at the news conference said, of not being able "to cope" with the presidency.

Mr. Carter replied that he had been right to act on a wide range of controversial and difficult questions that had been either ignored or delayed too long. But Mr. Carter seemed more conciliatory than combative toward his critics, and he said that the pace and volume of his political initiatives would be noticeably more moderate in the next two years.

Commenting on suggestions that he had been inept, the President said, "I remember in this room last May someone asked me if my administration was all image and no substance; or, if the criticisms have been that there is too much substance and not enough style."

Mr. Carter did not seem angered by the criticism. But he also seemed less ebullient and more optimistic than he had been earlier in the year.

He said that he liked the "difficult and controversial," and added, "But I could not bring myself as President, responsible for the welfare of our citizens, for the redressing of some longstanding problems, to delay them simply to avoid controversy."

But he indicated some doubts about the possibility of achieving all his desires. "It might take us three or four more years to reach a final conclusion on welfare reform, or tax reform," he said, "but I think I had not made before. It was, he said, better to get such difficult problems on the table and let the power centers and the people discuss them."

He said that his tax-reform bill would be held back until Congress deals with his energy proposals and with new funding for the depleted Social Security system. Mr. Carter was vague about whether the tax-reform package would come at the end of the congressional session or early next year, but he said it will definitely come.

Then, he indicated, there will be a breathing spell. "I was thinking the other day," he said, "about what new major innovative proposals might be forthcoming to next year and the year after. I can't think of any. I think we have addressed all of the major problems already. I think most of the major debates now have already been initiated."

This was not quite as simple as the President made it sound. A top White House assistant said later that Mr. Carter would probably try to introduce in the next two years national health insurance legislation and a comprehensive "urban policy," since they are commitments he has already made.

Nonetheless, his words may be a relief to critics such as Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who Wednesday criticized Mr. Carter's economic policies and said he strongly suspected that "the ability of businessmen to assimilate new policy proposals into their planning framework has now been stretched pretty thin."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—More sailors are deserting today at any time in the U.S. Navy's 202-year history.

Navy leaders confirmed that the desertion rate for the fiscal year that ended last month was a record 81.7 for every 1,000 enlisted persons. Basically, Navy leaders said, today's young sailor looks upon his Navy service as a job rather than an obligation and quite to get out of additional sea duty.



TEXAS BOUND—Gen. Omar Bradley, 84, the nation's only five-star general, relaxes after farewell ceremonies in Los Alamitos, Calif. The general, who was leaving the state to live in Texas, was presented with California's highest award, the Medal of Valor.

Signals Moderation

Carter Vows Breather in Legislative Plans

By Charles Mohr

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"We've got to find the motivators" for staying in the service, said Rear Adm. Carl Seiberlich, the Navy's deputy personnel director, who heads a new task force charged with slowing the exodus. "Who are the guys out there who want to go to sea?"

Seventy-nine per cent of the sailors who go absent without leave for more than 30 days are attached to a ship, said Adm. Seiberlich. Being absent for more than 30 days is considered desertion. He said that in fiscal 1977, there were 14,539 desertions out of a total enlisted force of 459,857 persons.

Those books, which were made into successful movies, contained violence and probably as much sex as the conventions of the 1930s and early 1940s would abide.

The books were written in a gruff, direct style that embodied the forthrightness of uncluttered colloquial speech. Taut and spare, the books were written with a terseness that reminded many critics of Hemingway. Mr. Cain's work was so readable that many critics of the 1930s and 1940s seemed to take it almost for granted that the work lacked substance.

That judgment would appear open to question. Mr. Cain's best books seem to portray a California characterized by an underlying rootlessness and restlessness that writers of the 1970s still struggle to capture. Against this background, Mr. Cain's characters play out their destinies—beaten, tempted and finally destroyed by a greed that may be universal.

"People talk about my characters being tough," he once said. "But all my guys are a bunch of well-oiled rats. I thought if I ever met Hemingway I would ask him, 'How long do you boil them to make them tough?'"

Physicists Hope to Transmit Code Directly Through Earth

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—A team of atomic physicists has predicted that the first message to be sent directly through the earth rather than around it could be transmitted along a beam of subatomic neutrino particles as early as next year.

The test transmission could change communications as profoundly, they said, as did the first experiments in wireless telegraphy by Guglielmo Marconi in the 1890s.

One early possibility would be to communicate with deeply submerged missile submarines. This is a national security problem that has defied conventional radio systems. The Navy is vitally interested in the problem and has spent \$114 million trying to overcome it.

Proponents of neutrino communications say that the system could be developed to the point of carrying high-quality television signals and other complex information.

The neutrino is one of the fundamental subatomic particles. Because it carries no electrical charge and has either no mass or nearly no mass, for decades the neutrino evaded the traditional detection tools of scientists by simply passing through them.

The average neutrino is capable of passing through most of the matter in the universe without colliding with anything, without slowing down and without losing any appreciable part of the energy with which it began its life.

However, it has been found that neutrinos fired in seven-second bursts from high-energy particle accelerators occasionally collide with other particles, at the rate of one collision for every 17 tons of matter that the beam penetrates. (The accelerators cannot handle neutrinos directly. It directs a high-energy beam of protons into a bar of aluminum and the resulting atomic collisions produce neutrinos, among other particles.)

Enormously sensitive detection devices have been built to observe the tiny flash of light such a collision produces, as well as an audible sound. While the neutrinos cannot be perceived directly, the particle debris, light and noise of their collisions can be.

A group of physicists headed by Dr. Peter Kotzer of Western Washington University, of Bellingham, Wash., has predicted that information encoded in a way analogous to Morse code could be put into the pulses of a neutrino beam at its source and received and decoded by detectors virtually any distance away.

Dr. Kotzer said that he hoped next year a test neutrino message could be sent from the 400-billion-electron-volt particle accelerator of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, in Batavia, Ill.

The neutrino beam used to carry the message would be directed downward at an angle of about 12 degrees, to pass through the earth and emerge in Puget Sound, near Seattle.

The detector-target would consist of roughly a million tons of Puget Sound water, within which showers of particles would be recorded each time a neutrino collided with a larger particle. The tiny resulting flashes of light would then, it is hoped, be retransmitted into the original message.

Dr. Kotzer said that the Fermi laboratory currently lacked the \$2.7 million that would be required to make the modifications in its accelerator to send a neutrino beam into the earth. His own university will need to raise from \$800,000 to \$1 million to build the necessary detectors in Puget Sound, he said. Dr. Kotzer's group hopes that the Navy will provide a substantial part of the additional funds needed to make the first test transmission.

"No message using a beam of neutrinos from a man-made source has ever been transmitted," Dr. Kotzer said. "But unless our conception of the nature of neutrinos at this point is seriously at fault, the system would not only work, it could. Furthermore, the knowledge we will gain about neutrinos will tell us a great deal about the origin of the universe."

Los Angeles, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The question of whether the great California drought will continue into a third year and that the Sierra Nevada water shed will get only 70 to 75 per cent of normal precipitation in the season that started this month.

But there are more optimistic predictions. Orman Granger, a climatologist at the University of California at Berkeley, studied regional weather patterns some years ago and discovered an area in Mexico that he said provides a seven-year preview of California weather.

It is a portion of the state of Oaxaca, extending from Mazatlan to Salina Cruz. Mr. Granger said that California echoes its weather 85 per cent of the time. It was hit by a drought seven years before California. On the basis of its subsequent experience, Mr. Granger said, California in the next few months should get a 100-per-cent increase in moisture.

A sign in the state drought center at Sacramento says: "We need 130 per cent of normal next year to break the drought."

Communication Impact Vast

By Gladwyn Hill

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose dams and reservoirs provide much of California's irrigation water, said that statistically the chances are good that the drought will end. On the basis of historical records, the agency said, there is only a 2-per-cent chance that next year will be as bad as this year; a 13-per-cent chance of it being as bad as last year; and odds of nearly two to one that it will be normal.

State officials noted that periods of subnormal precipitation have extended for as long as six years, although recently shorter dry spells have been more common.

The U.S. Geological Survey office at Menlo Park, Calif., has been studying the stump of an ancient lodgepole pine found in 1963 near Lake Tahoe.

Radioactive carbon dating indicated that the tree lived from about 820 to 1,040 A.D. Its ring formations show that it experienced a dry spell that persisted for 130 years.

"It should warn us," said Dr. David Adam, a staff geologist, "to be prepared for long periods of dryness that have occurred at least locally in the past and could occur again."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The House voted yesterday to keep the Social Security system from going broke by drastically increasing the taxes paid by more than 100 million U.S. workers and their employers. The bill passed 275 to 148 and was sent to the Senate, where similar legislation is being prepared.

The maximum Social Security tax would more than triple in the next decade, from \$95 per year to \$3,025. The large tax increases were made necessary by deficits in the Social Security fund in recent years. Without the new funding, the system could go broke in a few years.

The House bill would add still further to the drastic tax increases recommended by removing all limits on wages earned by recipients of Social Security pensions.

The amendment would phase out the current limit of \$3,000 in outside earnings by 1982.

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According to the poll, conducted for the Daily Telegraph, if a general election were held immediately, 45 per cent of those polled would vote for each of the two major parties. Eight per cent would vote for the small Liberal party and 2 per cent would vote for other parties.

The poll, of 1,011 voters, was made before yesterday's mini-budget was unveiled—which some commentators see as a giveaway measure by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey aiming at a general election next spring or early summer. Under British law, Labor has until 1979 before they must call an election, but Prime Minister James Callaghan can call one at any time.

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California Experts Disagree On Continuation of Drought

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LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Britain's ruling Labor party, which recently was running 14.5 per cent behind Margaret Thatcher's opposition Conservatives in public opinion polls, is now neck and neck for public support, a Gallup poll revealed yesterday.

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The Keeper of Confidence

One thing that President Carter does not need just now is a loud public row with the Federal Reserve Board's combative chairman, Arthur Burns. But he's got it. The White House has been wringing its hands and apologizing and explaining that, gee, the statement last week on interest rates wasn't meant quite the way it sounded. But Mr. Burns isn't going to let the administration off quite so easily. In a very plain-spoken reply on Tuesday, he offered a pointed commentary on the general character of the administration's economic strategy. He concluded with the thought, emphatically stated, that the nation's monetary policy—which means interest rates—is the Federal Reserve's responsibility and nobody else's.

It's more than usual Washington jousting over turf and prerogative. The quarrel is over a central political question: How to get economic growth up in order to get unemployment down. Mr. Carter's staff fears that Mr. Burns and the Federal Reserve, preoccupied with inflation, will force interest rates so high that they will chill the economic expansion. Mr. Burns retorts that excessive expansion of the money supply, to keep interest down, will bring another wave of inflation, destroying business confidence.

Business confidence has its ludicrous aspects. Businessmen constantly warn presidents that they are on the verge of losing it—that they will collectively hold their breath until they turn blue and the stock market faints. But something very much like that has in fact been happening in recent months. When businessmen have doubts about future earnings, they slow down on investment—and investment is what generates jobs. Mr. Burns is not always right, but when he gets on this subject he invariably deserves the closest possible attention. He is, you might say, the keeper of the confidence.

Mr. Burns is quite correct in saying that investment is lower than it ought to be at this stage of the business cycle. He cited a series of reasons. Low profits was one. The fear of future inflation was another. But then Mr. Burns added business confidence is also being eroded by an increasingly complicated Carter blizzard of social security, welfare reform and reform. Mr. Carter's answer, in his press conference this week, was mildly stated, since he does not want to prolong the dispute with the Federal Reserve. But it was right to the point. Most of those complicated blizzards about which busi-

nessmen complain are the result of the procrastination and evasions of the Republican presidents who preceded him. With the exception of tax reform, which Mr. Carter has wisely put aside, they are not optional legislation.

Businessmen, for example, are right to worry about energy. But the Carter bill and the circus now going on in the Senate are only a small part of it. Any sophisticated business understands the vulnerability of this country to its foreign suppliers. It is literally true that the economic stability of this country, now and for some years to come, is balanced wholly on the willingness of one small country, Saudi Arabia, to keep pumping and shipping oil at a record rate. Any business operation sensitive to fuel costs would be negligent not to spend a lot of time thinking about that one. In this instance, thinking is bad for business confidence.

Recent history gives the best explanation of current low investment by business. In the 1960s the country entered a great boom that, it seemed, would never end. Companies got used to the carefree euphoria of steady expansion—until, of course, the jolting recessions of the 1970s. Then those companies learned another unpleasant truth—that the troubles assailing the U.S. economy frequently originate abroad.

The Federal Reserve's monetary policy is going to exert a large influence over U.S. prosperity in the coming year. But an even larger influence will be the performance of other countries that are the markets for U.S. goods. Low growth there would be very bad for the United States—and, particularly in Western Europe, low growth seems increasingly probable. It goes against U.S. tradition to concede that the success or failure of U.S. economic strategy does not lie entirely in U.S. hands. Unfortunately, that is the reality.

Neither tight money nor postponement of necessary legislation can restore the boom of the 1960s. The old international equilibrium went askew at the beginning of this decade. Governments and businesses around the world are now engaged in the slow, uncertain and unconfident process of building a new one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Pace of Change in Spain

Bravo, again, for Spain. The cheering crowds that greeted the return of the veteran Catalan leader, Josep Tarradellas, to Barcelona this week paid tribute also to the skill with which the Madrid government is shedding the legacy of the Franco dictatorship.

Tarradellas was coming home to assume the presidency of a re-established regional government of Catalonia, one of the country's most industrialized regions. It was the last major redoubt of anti-Franco forces during the civil war four decades ago and Catalonians had felt alienated from the central government ever since. But now they can comfortably join in the process of constructing a new and democratic Spain.

When Franco died, he left formidable obstacles in the path of democracy. The long suppression of political parties, labor unions, and even the Basque and Catalan languages threatened an explosion—demands for an overnight transformation. Yet army hardliners stood ready to intervene against any shift that they deemed too rapid. All this has changed dramatically in two years, especially in the 15 months since Premier Adolfo Suarez took the reins of government.

The Premier, with the help of King Juan Carlos, has, in measured steps, achieved far-reaching institutional reform. Political prisoners have been amnestied; political parties, including the Communists, have been legalized; a national referendum and parliamentary elections have been held; and now, a degree of Catalan self-rule has been restored. The Premier's self-assurance, and the conservative tone of his pronouncements, have kept the army loyal through a pace of change that many believed impossible.

Except in the Basque country, where progress toward some autonomy has been slow, the threat of political violence has been contained. At the same time, the government has avoided labor strife by encouraging fairly generous wage settlements. These undoubtedly aggravated inflation, but they also paved the way for the help now coming from Socialists and Communists in persuading labor to accept austerity programs to curb inflation. It has been a most impressive performance, one that should advance the cause of democracy throughout Mediterranean Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Sanctions Hassle

Britain and the United States are at cross-purposes over the question of sanctions against South Africa. That much is clear. But when one comes to delve into the whys and wherefores, the picture becomes more murky. President Carter, as part of his domestic vote-catching image as the champion of "human rights" everywhere, is keen that America should be seen at the United Nations to be on the side of those Third World and black African states which

want to punish South Africa because of its race policies. These countries are putting up in the Security Council proposals for a mandatory embargo on arms sales. In principle, Britain would have no objection to this, since she already operates a voluntary ban on arms sales (as does also the United States). The trouble is that it would involve invoking Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, declaring South Africa a threat to world peace.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

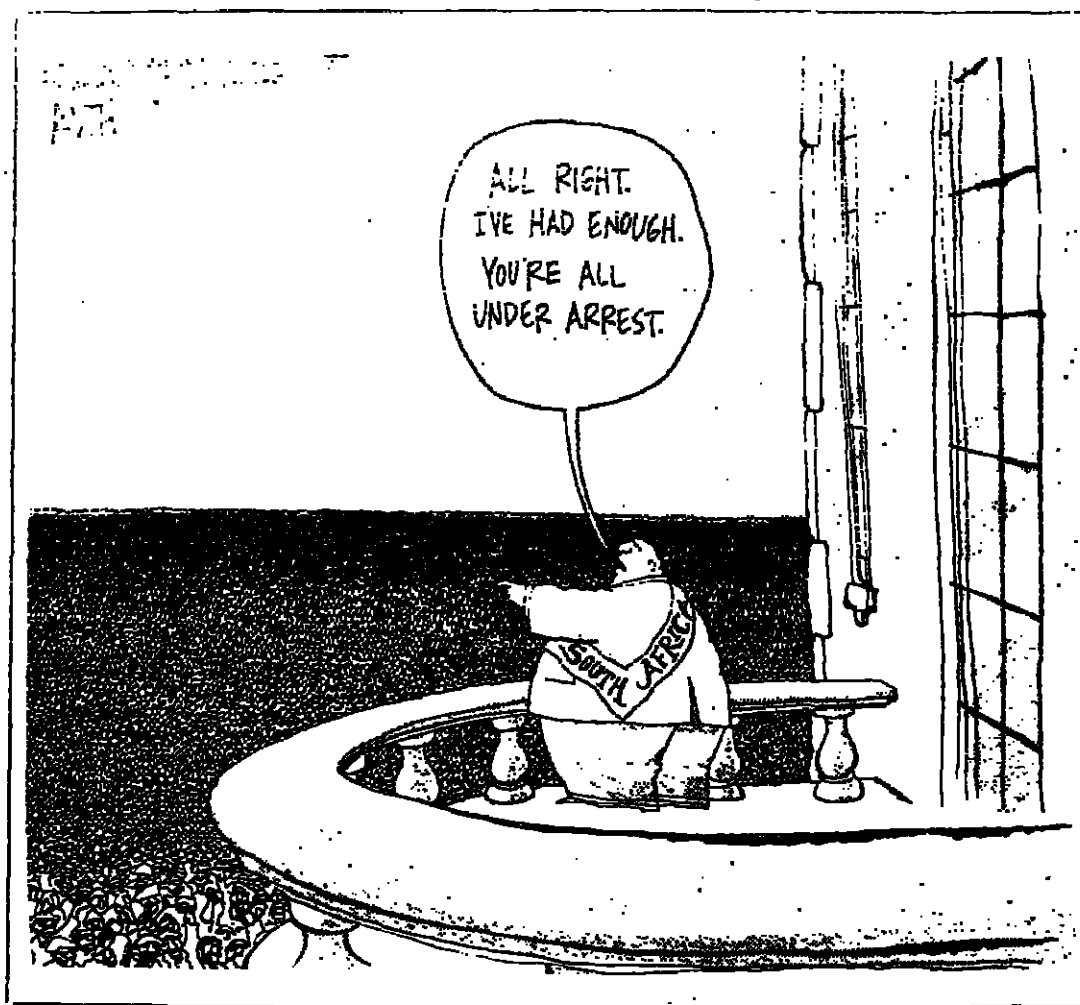
October 29, 1902

PARIS—The crusade of the dog-lovers for the transportation of their "best friends" by the Metropolitan subway has topped up again. The Mayor says that the management of the underground line has at last been "touched" by the appeals of the dog-owners and seriously contemplates placing on service cars in which the "inseparables," master and dog, will be allowed to take passage.

Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1927

NEW YORK—The dawn of a new era in aviation is forecast by an announcement made by the Curtiss Co. that their engineers have perfected a new type of flying machine capable of perpendicular flight at a speed of 1,800 feet per minute. The statement is made on the basis of wind tunnel experiments made in the Garden City, N.Y., laboratory of the company. The experimental model has four wings.



Treaty Support From 'The Duke'

By John Wayne

WASHINGTON—My interest in Panama goes back to the 1940s. I have friends on both ends of that country's political spectrum. As a matter of fact, my first introduction to the Panamanian situation was in the 1930s when Harmodio Aras was president. He was probably the best-liked figure in all of Latin America and one of the very few presidents who has ever completed a term. His wife and his son Tito, then about 12 years old, visited me in California. Another son, Tony, was godfather to one of my daughters. I am going into these personal things only to show that I have had reason to give attention to our relationships down there.

I have followed the Panamanian situation since the time the State Department ensured our losing good relationships with Panama by changing its policy and charging extremely high prices for tuition for the children of several Panamanian families to go to Canal Zone schools. These families were continually involved in the leadership and administration of Panama. I think it would have been quite obvious that with their children attending our schools they would have our point of view. I wrote a letter to our administration at that time to apprise it of this situation. Nothing was done.

I was appalled when Gen. Eisenhower appeared to have given the sovereignty of the canal away by allowing the Panamanian flag to fly there; but at that time, neither Congress nor the press, nor the conservatives uttered any kind of cry. I did, but it was a voice in the wilderness.

In checking to find the reason for President Eisenhower's actions, I found out that, although we had the rights to the ownership and jurisdiction of the canal, Panama had not surrendered sovereignty. I also found out that the United States, in the Aras-Roosevelt Treaty of 1936, ratified in 1939, recognized the sovereignty of Panama in the Canal Zone as it was originally stated in the 1903 agreement.

Flags Issue

In negotiations during the Kennedy administration, it was further agreed that any place within the civil area that the U.S. flag flew, there must be a Panamanian flag raised.

Our people in the Zone tried to avoid this by removing flagpoles. This started irrational actions by both sides. During those

student riots that took place in 1964, then-President Lyndon Johnson told the world that there would be a gradual return of the canal to Panamanian possession. There were still no outbreaks from the people who are now complaining, but these acts, plus common decency to the dignity of Panama, demanded a re-evaluation of our treaty.

Now, let's take these new treaties for what they are. We do not give up one active military installation for the next quarter of a century. We do transfer to Panama in the civil canal area such governmental activities as police and fire protection, civil administration, post offices, courts, customs, garbage collection and maintenance of certain areas that are not necessary to manage the canal. The canal will continue to be run by a U.S. agency whose board of directors will comprise nine members—five American and four Panamanian. These four will be selected by the United States from a list proposed by Panama. This board of directors will not have any authority over our military bases, which we will have there for a quarter of a century under the terms of the treaties.

Jobs Ensured

The treaties ensure the jobs of all U.S. citizens working on the canal and their continued use of their rented homes at the present rate, which averages \$150 a month, including utilities, garbage collection, sewerage, upkeep of the grounds and maintenance of buildings. All this is guaranteed to each until retirement or completion of his contract.

When these responsibilities are transferred to Panama, the Canal Co. will also transfer \$10 million a year of the toll charges. I doubt if this will cover the operating costs. So does our government. Therefore, this U.S. Canal Co. Agency, which will still be running the canal for the next 20 years, will be instructed to raise the toll charges 50 cents per ton, or about 0.00015 cent per pound, to be given to Panama to cover such contingencies as inflation plus rental for the 120,000 acres that the United States will continue to hold for its military installations. This added toll charge could amount to \$40 million in the years to come—but none of it will come out of our pockets. We will not be required to pay one dollar to Panama when these treaties are put into effect.

Regarding Communism, there

will always be accusations and counter-accusations. Gen. Torrijos has never followed the Marxist line. Even in his speech when he visited Cuba, he stated that Castro had ensured schooling and health care for the people, but at a high social cost. Because of this he stated that what was aspirin for Cuba was not necessarily the right medicine for Panama, which is putting it about as plainly as possible, when you are visiting in a foreign country, that you do not agree with their methods.

I have carefully studied the treaties, and I support them on the basis of my belief that the United States always looks to the future and that our people have demonstrated qualities of justice and reason for 200 years. That attitude has made our country a great nation. The new treaties modernize an outmoded relationship with a friendly and hospitable country. They also solve an international question with our other Latin American neighbors. Finally, the treaties protect and legitimize fundamental interests of our country.

John 'Duke' Wayne, the actor, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

All Is Fare...etc....etc.

By C.E. Meyer Jr.

NEW YORK—It may sound funny coming from someone whose airline passengers he's trying to lure away, but hooray for Freddie Laker! With his Barnum & Bailey enthusiasm, he's managed to restore some good-natured fun to our industry. But we owe him an even more important vote of thanks.

In his own flamboyant way, he's focused tremendous public attention on something the rest of us have been trying to get across with mixed success: These days, there are some remarkable bargains in air travel.

Twenty years ago, when a New York subway ride cost 15 cents, when it cost three cents to mail a letter within the United States, and you could buy a new Chevy for less than \$2,000, the cheapest round-trip ticket from New York to London would have cost you \$425.

Today the subway's 50 cents, the 13-cent stamp is about to become extinct, and the cheapest model Volkswagen will set you back more than \$4,000—but you can fly to London and back for \$239 on a no-reservations basis, and for \$290 more you can fly TWA, Pan Am, British Airways and others with a reservation.

Miracle

But while that miracle's been happening, a couple of myths have been perpetuated about air transportation that call for straightening out.

Myth No. 1 is that there's an international big-airline "cartel" that conspires to keep fares at an artificially high level. The way a real cartel functions is that a closed group in control of a commodity limits its supply in order to drive up its price.

But the association of 27 transatlantic scheduled airlines known as IATA (International Air Transport Association) would get very poor marks as a cartel. It has no power to limit the number of flights offered by its members, many of whom are government-owned airlines that don't mind a bit if they lose money on their fares if they can use them to promote tourism back home.

Benefits

What has happened historically, in fact, is that the members agree to set their fares at the lowest level they can get everyone to accept. For example, even before Skytrain, under certain applicable conditions, you could have bought a scheduled-airline ticket to London and back for as little as \$350. IATA enables the transatlantic traveler to enjoy some other very real benefits. Because of its

On Reforming Spook

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—In a study of the changing role of national and security services in many countries, forced by changing requirements and needs, three Swedish authorities conclude that a major reform is likely soon to occur in more brutal aspects of the Soviet secret police system. They predict:

"It can be surmised that the practice of the Soviet L.S. (intelligence and security) services to imprison and maltreat in mental hospitals political deviants will be discontinued. The practice has become such an international scandal that together with the rest of the world the Communist parties outside the U.S.S.R. have expressed their horror. This putting pressure on the Soviet government to reform this aspect of its security behavior."

The authors of this study are faculty members at Sweden's Lund University: S. Odjeller, S. Hallden, and A. Lidén. Odjeller has unique experience in the field because he openly acknowledges working in the past for the Soviet, U.S. and Yugoslav intelligence services. He has been both a U.S. and Yugoslav citizen but is now Swedish. Their article is scheduled for publication in a journal of the Stockholm Foreign Affairs Institute.

Harsh Habit

Ending the harsh Soviet habit of incarcerating political dissidents in asylums or prisons is forecast against a background of widespread international change in intelligence service objectives and behavior, according to the study. Gradually it is being acknowledged in many lands that national goals of I.S. are modified by a complex world and various pressures are causing governments to initiate reform.

Usually this trend has been "rigged" or hastened by intelligence failures or I.S. scandals, either violating national laws or accepted international norms. The Swedish analysts make an interesting point: "No country, regardless of its political system, size or degree of development is exempt from such failures or scandals." It specifically lists Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union among these.

The mass media's role is emphasized. It has often circulated "revelations" and "commentaries" leaked by rival agencies in one country, or by defectors, or by information "planted" by foreign I.S. services. "The last is frequently called 'disinformation' since it aims to embarrass an adversary and mixes truth with falsehood."

Reforms in previously established I.S. systems have occurred in six countries cited by the au-

thors. At special studies, they say, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Italy and the U.S. States.

A 1972 Norwegian control committee was created to supervise I.S. matters and report to government which may, if needed, forward the report to parliament. The Netherlands has established a coordinator of I.S. branches. In May, 1977, ministerial committee in Canada was assigned to "coordinate" Australian intelligence.

Last year, following an espionage scandal, Sweden formed a committee to oversee intelligence. A series of scandals, mainly involving internal political affairs, touched off studies in Italy, commencing with lengthy parliamentary reports in 1970. A bill has now been introduced out for parliamentary action. This would name a ministerial committee headed by prime minister to watch over intelligence.

As might be expected, the per emphasizes changes in U.S. intelligence structure. Less space is devoted to this; might be expected because much is already known. The study says: "The power of this committee (Senate Committee of Intelligence) in the United States to investigate I.S. activities is paper and in practice is probably greater than any in the world."

The Swedish experts point that the definition of "What intelligence" has greatly expanded. It now includes science technology, in a social economic sense plus cultural psychological information. This is not simply of use to a nation's military and policy makers but also to enterprises and other "colleagues of a nation."

Rigid Secrecy

Moreover, they assert, secrecy is no longer always essential factor of intelligence. The need to avoid "self-censorship" encourages "trade change with foreign I.S." So as such obviously remain great importance but it is never be allowed to hamper democracy.

In this respect, the study concludes: "The transparency in the United States and debate on it is two or three of magnitude greater in comparison to that of other democratic countries."

"The power of the I.S. today has one of its in its still overwhelming presence in the growth of science, industry, science and technology and the use of weapons—over all the rest of the world."

interline agreements, for example, you can fly over on TWA, and come back on Pan Am or British Airways. If you like—all on the same ticket. You can fly from Burlington, Vt., to New York to Paris to Lyons without having to buy separate tickets for each leg from Albany, TWA and Air Inter—or having to recheck your bags every time you land. IATA also means there aren't 27 different sets of fare structures for the same trip instead of the present single one—which has enough options at different levels to confuse many people as it is.

Myth No. 2 is that the big scheduled airlines would never lower their fares unless challenged by an outside competitor like Mr. Laker. The various scheduled carriers have served up a veritable feast of them in the past year alone. American Airlines introduced the Super Saver transcontinental fare, which lets you fly coast-to-coast for as much as 45 per cent under regular coach fare; Delta has its \$55 Aerobus from New York to Miami, Allegheny has its Simple Saver, and Texas International has its Peanut Fare; Pan American first proposed the \$256 transatlantic Budget Fare; TWA offered an innovative \$17 standby fare between Los Angeles and San Francisco and its \$99 Super Coach service between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Mr. Laker did not invent cheap fares. The various scheduled carriers have served up a veritable feast of them in the past year alone. American Airlines introduced the Super Saver transcontinental fare, which lets you fly coast-to-coast for as much as 45 per cent under regular coach fare; Delta has its \$55 Aerobus from New York to Miami, Allegheny has its Simple Saver, and Texas International has its Peanut Fare; Pan American first proposed the \$256 transatlantic Budget Fare; TWA offered an innovative \$17 standby fare between Los Angeles and San Francisco and its \$99 Super Coach service between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Every one of those bargains came from competition among the scheduled airlines—not because of any threat from outside. In fact, the scheduled airlines have been pushing for a lower

advance-purchase excursion across the Atlantic for more than three years, but it wasn't Skytrain that gave them a hand that they finally got government approval.

Which brings me to get at myth, the one which of that the major carriers will offer transatlantic bargain if Skytrain stays in the m but that if for some reason forced to leave, they'll jack prices up again. That is speculation ignores the economics of life. As long as promotional fare generates new business to than compensate for the revenues lost by the price, I don't know an airline in business that wouldn't be fully go on offering it for

Skin the Cream

But there's something else bear in mind. Anything that your brother-in-law could plane and offer a Super fare to San Francisco over July 4th weekend and money—because that's everybody wants to go where and that's where a them want to go. But a schedule doesn't just fly the holiday weekends. It flies every day, full or empty, places flies to dozens of places, too, year round, year. That's how we're different from the would-be skimmers. In addition to of bargains, we're part of a and, I believe, essential part of industry.

C. E. Meyer Jr., president of airline office of World Airlines, wrote this for The New York Times.

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1201251 For New Zealand Residents

Millennium is not on the list of occupations needed in New Zealand and unfortunately Victor Waroquier, 48, of Belgium has no other qualifications or skills so authorities have refused him permission to settle there. Waroquier, who owns a lime kiln near Mons, Belgium, forests in France and West Germany and insurance interests, arrived in New Zealand a year ago with his companion Pricea Poirier, 30, of France, in a 23-meter yacht. Waroquier said he put \$58,000 in a timber venture, built himself a house and had intended to invest most of his fortune in New Zealand. Now, he said, he will sell his New Zealand possessions and set sail on Nov. 15 although immigration officials offered to let him stay until March to avoid the hurricane season.



Commission because of his
paign which caused Dade Co.
Fla., to repeal an ordinance
prohibiting discrimination ag
homosexuals. A state citize
cial, Edward Taylor, said, "I
consumers see her they
think about orange juice,
think about the gay rights
and hinted she will be fired
Bryant said in Miami. "I am
and tired of being put on a
continually . . . I am clear
victim of a religious perse
and this is another evidence
the moral decay in America.

Armand Lamonique, a Rhode Island craftsman, has a laugh at the expense of experts. He told the Detroit Press that he spent \$2 for ferrials and worked two m in 1969 building a chair that

sold for \$9,000 after experts declared that it was a 350-year-old Great Brewster Chair, built by the ruling elder of the Pilgrimage Montague says he built the chair "for a good laugh." "I thought people think they're into you know." He says he made it a cent from it. He put it in a house in Maine where he knew dealers would find it. It passed through the hands of several dealers before New England antique dealer Roger sold it to the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Mich. "I say I'm sick to death of Donald Shelley, who bought the chair for the museum be-

retired as its president, he still believes the chair is Robert Wheeler, the most official now in charge of the credited piece of furniture. "It's still a great chair."

—SAMUEL JUST

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